

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 20

May 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

1. A drive to control head lice in school children was instituted by the Ministry of Welfare as part of the typhus control program. Approximately 6,000,000 children in Japan are scheduled to receive two applications of 10 percent DDT powder. Surveys showed that approximately 25 percent of school children, particularly girls, have head lice.

In addition to ward offices in the large cities permanent dusting stations are being established in densely populated areas to provide free treatment to persons infested with lice.

2. Prefectural public health officials held conferences in Kyoto 5-6 May and in Sendai 14-15 May to receive instructions on modern techniques in the control of enteric and insect-borne diseases. Discussions and demonstrations were conducted on epidemiology of the insect-borne diseases, entomology of insect vectors, environmental sanitation and insect control. Information and data were provided on the availability and methods of obtaining and using insecticides and equipment as well as the organization, training and utilization of control teams.

National Institute of Health

3. Formal dedication exercises were held on 21 May for the National Institute of Health which was established to promote national public health by controlling the production and assay of biological products and conducting research on diseases and other health problems.

The institute will be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Welfare and will have a wide range of activities. Its organization, functions and aims are modeled after those of the National Institute of Health in the United States.

4. Incidences of measles, tuberculosis, pneumonia and whooping cough were reported for the first time in Japan. The report

for the four-week period ending 26 April covers an average of 36 prefectures: measles 28,561 cases with 304 deaths, tuberculosis 27,567 with 2,100 deaths, pneumonia 26,875 cases with 1,783 deaths, and whooping cough 18,778 cases with 211 deaths.

5. Incidence rates of diphtheria and malaria in April decreased 4 and 17 percent from 52.1 to 14.6 per 100,000 annum respectively in March while all other communicable disease rates increased.

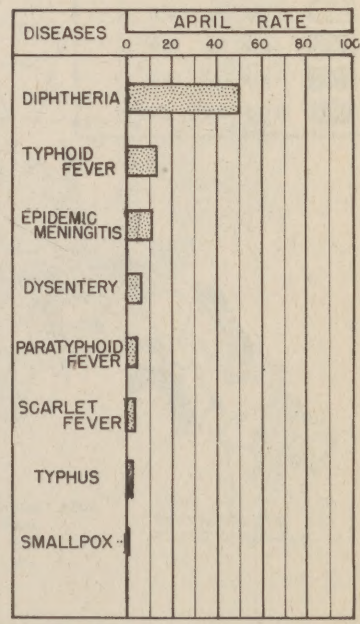
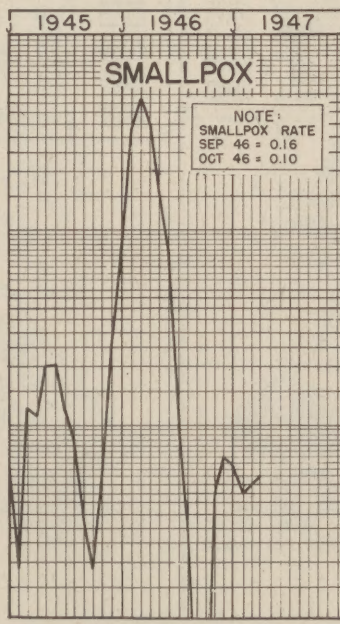
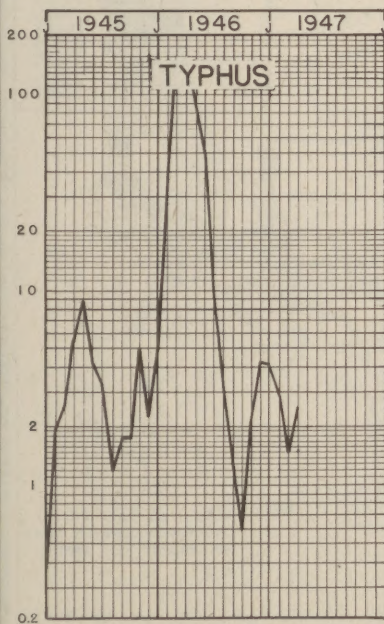
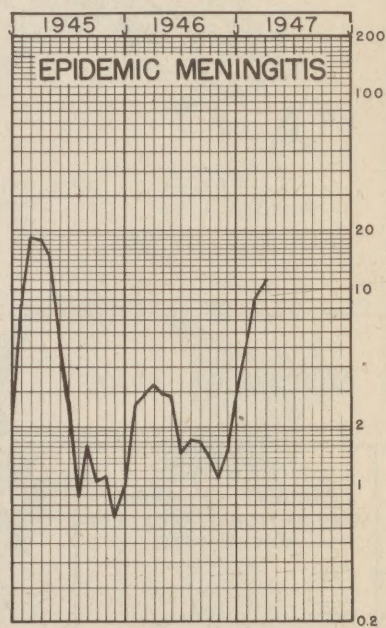
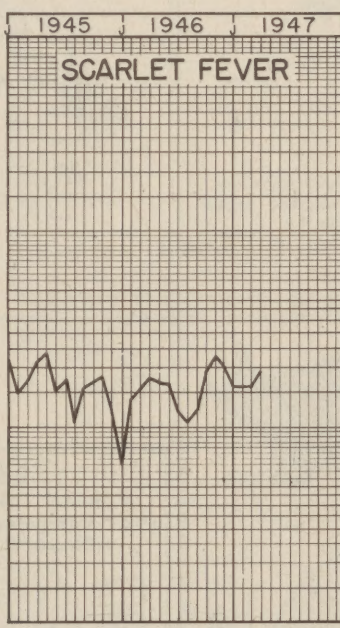
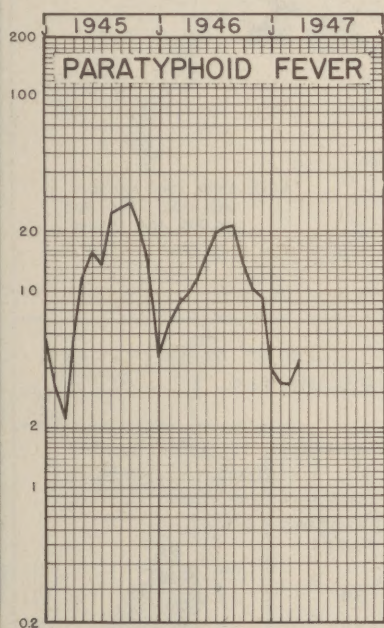
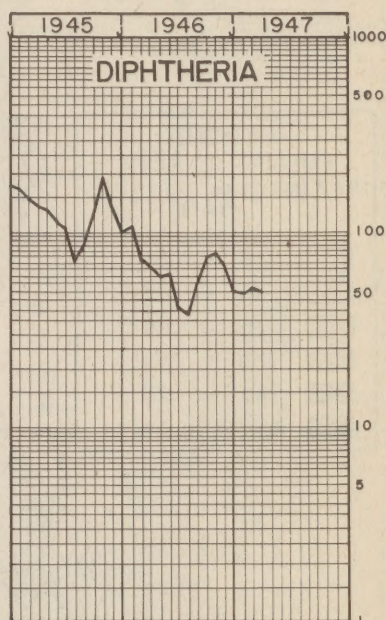
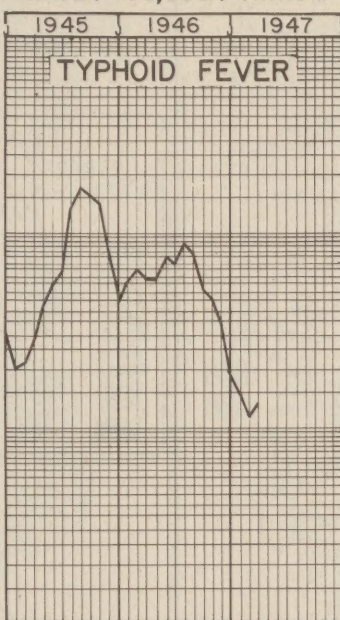
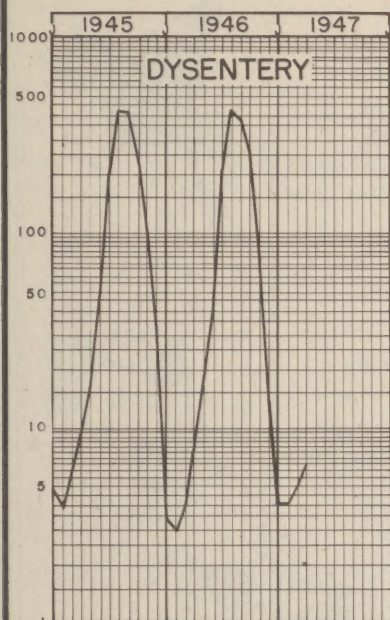
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES a/

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum</u>
<u>Dysentery</u>				
April 1947	352	6.3	71	1.3
March 1947	354	5.0	70	1.0
April 1946	417	7.4	77	1.4
<u>Typnoid Fever</u>				
April 1947	733	13.1	106	1.9
March 1947	817	11.7	106	1.5
April 1946	3,214	57.3	384	6.8
<u>Diphtheria</u>				
April 1947	2,800	49.9	266	4.7
March 1947	3,651	52.1	341	4.9
April 1946	3,640	64.9	293	5.2
<u>Paratyphoid Fever</u>				
April 1947	240	4.3	11	0.2
March 1947	234	3.3	16	0.2
April 1946	528	9.4	26	0.5
<u>Scarlet Fever</u>				
April 1947	210	3.7	6	0.1
March 1947	227	3.2	7	0.1
April 1946	192	3.4	19	0.3
<u>Epidemic Meningitis</u>				
April 1947	613	10.9	179	3.2
March 1947	642	9.2	175	2.5
April 1946	179	3.2	52	0.9
<u>Typhus Fever</u>				
April 1947	138	2.5	16	0.3
March 1947	105	1.5	5	0.1
April 1946	8,486	151.3	722	12.9
<u>Smallpox</u>				
April 1947	61	1.1	9	0.2
March 1947	67	1.0	9	0.1
April 1946	3,850	68.6	696	12.4
<u>Malaria</u>				
April 1947	682	12.2	1	0.02
March 1947	1,027	14.6	4	0.1
April 1946	-	-	-	-

a/ March report covers a five-week period.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SINCE JANUARY 1945
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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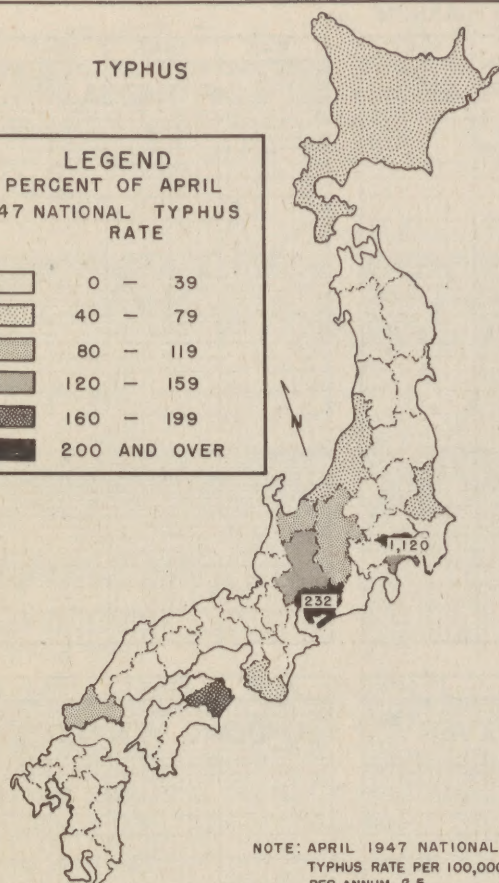
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES

TYPHUS

LEGEND
PERCENT OF APRIL
1947 NATIONAL TYPHUS
RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER

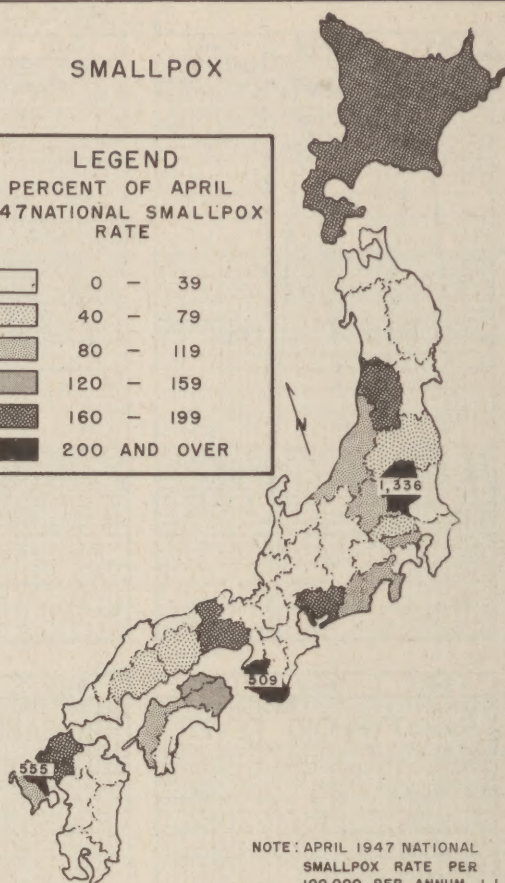


NOTE: APRIL 1947 NATIONAL
TYPHUS RATE PER 100,000
PER ANNUM 2.5

SMALLPOX

LEGEND
PERCENT OF APRIL
1947 NATIONAL SMALLPOX
RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER

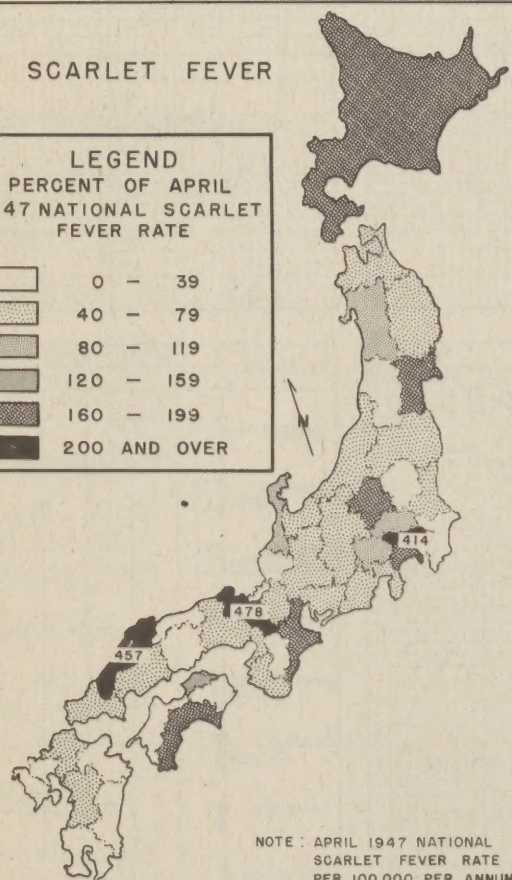


NOTE: APRIL 1947 NATIONAL
SMALLPOX RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 1.1

SCARLET FEVER

LEGEND
PERCENT OF APRIL
1947 NATIONAL SCARLET
FEVER RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER

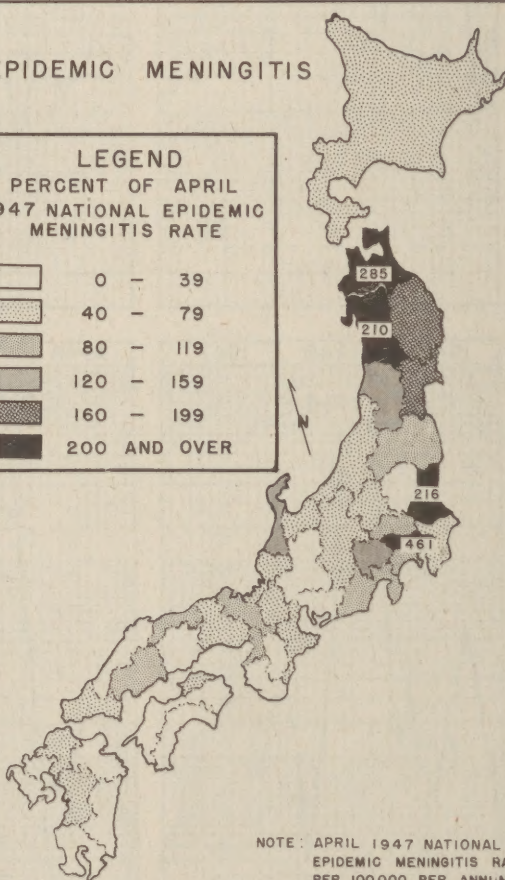


NOTE: APRIL 1947 NATIONAL
SCARLET FEVER RATE
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM
3.7

EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

LEGEND
PERCENT OF APRIL
1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC
MENINGITIS RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER

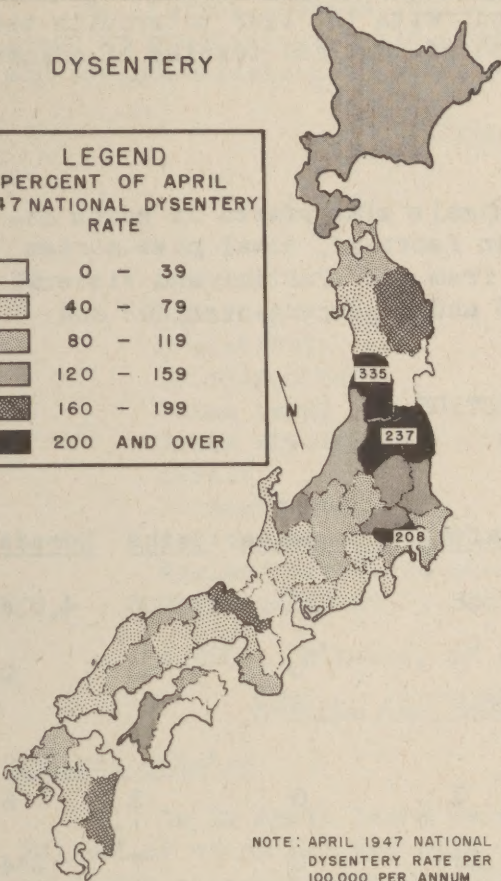
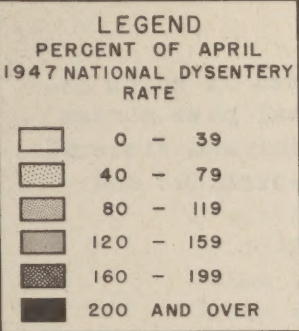


NOTE: APRIL 1947 NATIONAL
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM
10.9

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

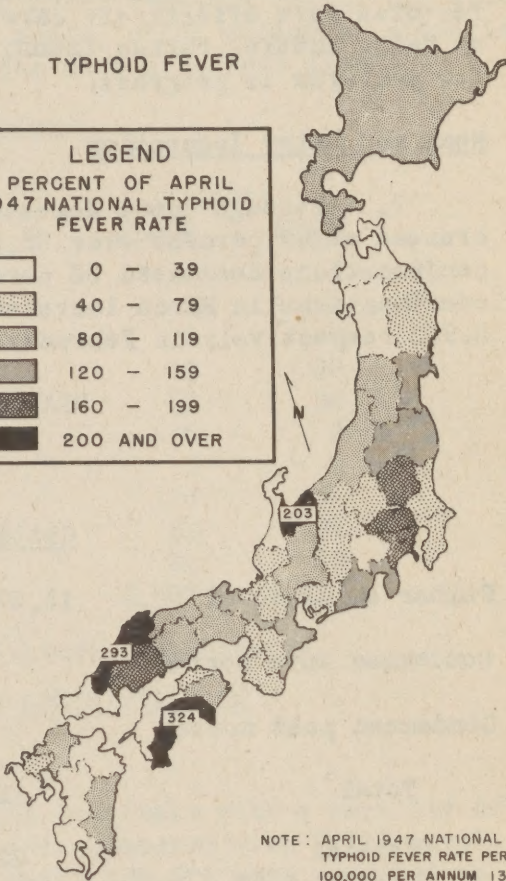
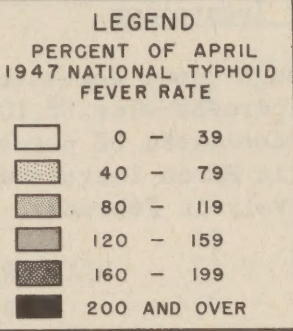
BY PREFECTURES

DYSENTERY



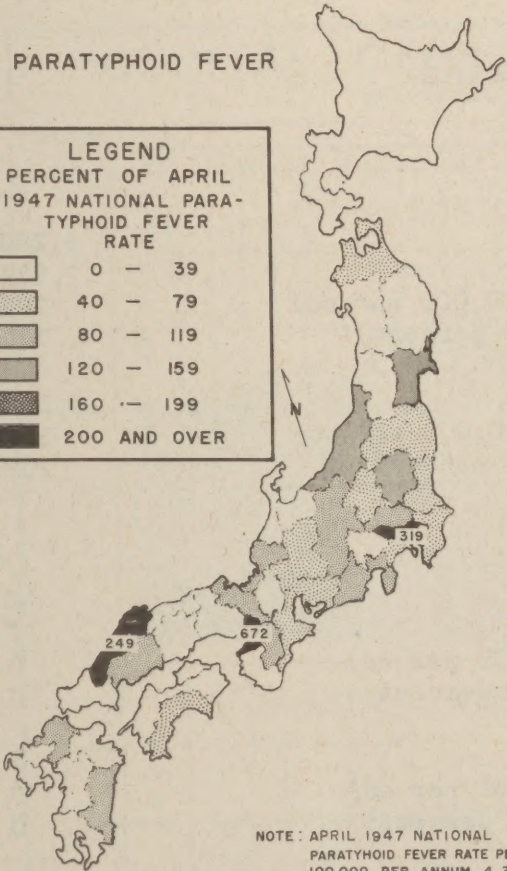
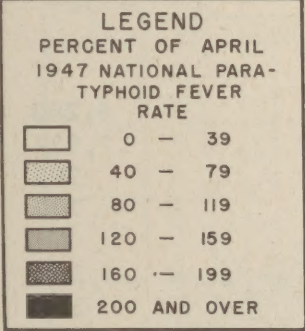
NOTE: APRIL 1947 NATIONAL
DYSENTERY RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM
6.3

TYPHOID FEVER



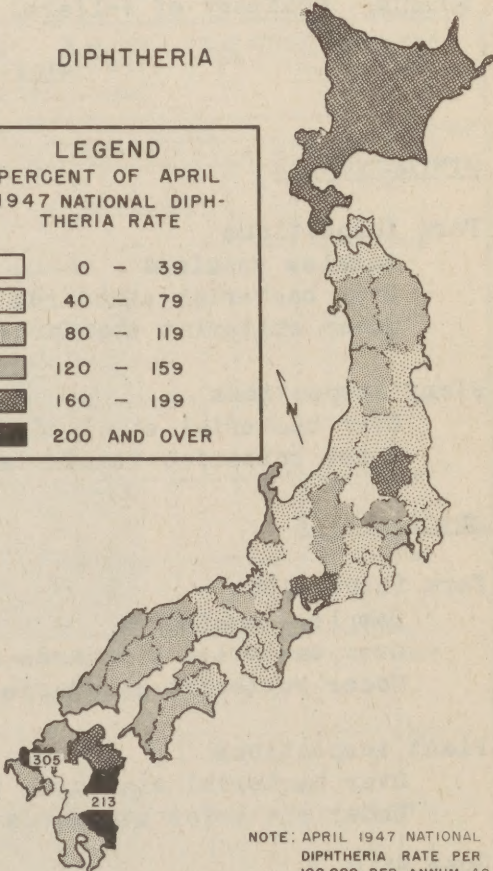
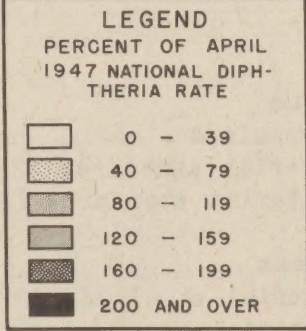
NOTE: APRIL 1947 NATIONAL
TYPHOID FEVER RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 13.1

PARATYPHOID FEVER



NOTE: APRIL 1947 NATIONAL
PARATYPHOID FEVER RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 4.3

DIPHTHERIA



NOTE: APRIL 1947 NATIONAL
DIPHTHERIA RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 49.9

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

6. Animal disease control measures in Toyama and Ishikawa Prefectures were effectively carried out with the 1947 tuberculin test of dairy cattle, rabies immunization of dogs and testing of chickens for pullorum in progress.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

7. Although total domestic animals slaughtered in March increased eight percent over 25,101 in February, total post-mortem condemnations decreased 23 percent from 31. Partial and visceral condemnations in March increased 16 and 8 percent over 502 and 5,923 respectively in February.

MEAT INSPECTION

March

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	15,376	556	334	7,025	4,016
Condemned ante mortem	4	0	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem					
Total	13	3	0	2	6
Partial	322	18	0	7	234
Visceral	3,595	43	0	2,234	534

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION

March

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	6,363
Samples examined	7,937
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	280
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	770
Plant inspections	4,197
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	147
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	709

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	30
Samples examined	54
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	5
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	3

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Animal Diseases

8. Animal disease incidence in March remained relatively constant as compared with the previous month; chick pullorum, strangles and trichomoniasis continued to be the most prevalent diseases.

ANIMAL DISEASES

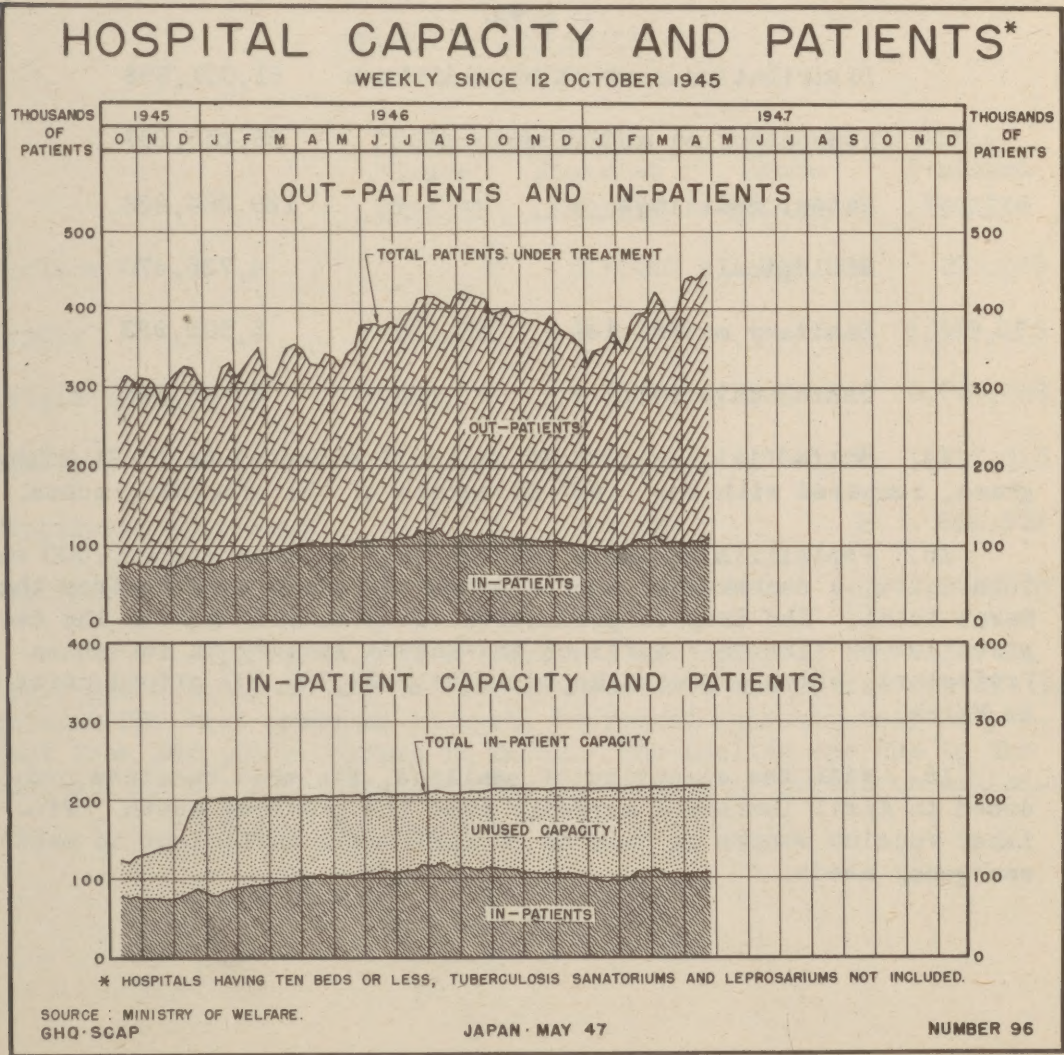
	Cases	
	March	April
Anthrax	3	1
Blackleg	3	0
Brucellosis	7	2
Trichomoniasis	42	63
Texas fever	19	22
Swine erysipelas	5	3
Rabies	3	5
Strangles	174	121
Equine infectious abortion	33	22
Equine infectious anemia	41	52
Chick pullorum	2,005	915

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Medical Affairs

9. On 24 April there were 3,181 hospitals with a capacity of 220,208 of which 110,758 were occupied, compared with 3,172 hospitals with a capacity of 219,677 of which 105,474 were occupied on 28 March. From 28 March to 24 April 1,348,809 persons received out-patient treatments.



Nursing Affairs

10. One-week nursing institutes were held at the Kyushu University Hospital from 5-10 May and at the National Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Kumamoto from 12-17 May. Lectures and demonstrations on various phases of nursing were given by Japanese and American nurses to 100 nurses representing seven prefectures.

11. Of the 59 Red Cross Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital nurses who enrolled in the first-year class of the Model Demonstration College of Nursing, 55 began classes on 2 May.

SUPPLY

12. The Japanese Pharmaceutical Society held a national convention in Kanazawa Prefecture on 16 May with approximately 2,000 delegates present. A resume of public health and narcotics control programs was presented, with emphasis on the responsibilities of the pharmaceutical profession. Concurrent with the convention a "Pharmacy Week" was proclaimed throughout the Prefecture. Many pharmaceutical manufacturers exhibited samples of their products and school children displayed posters on health subjects.

Production

13. Production of medical and dental supplies in April increased approximately 25 percent in value over March; distribution-controlled medicines increased approximately 100 percent, noncontrolled medicines 13 percent and patent medicines 18 percent. Note the chart at top of opposite page.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

April
(yen)

Distribution-controlled medicines	61,001,996
Noncontrolled medicines	88,458,287
Patent medicines	139,284,938
Biologicals	4,736,470
Sanitary materials	5,505,933
Dental materials	2,788,291

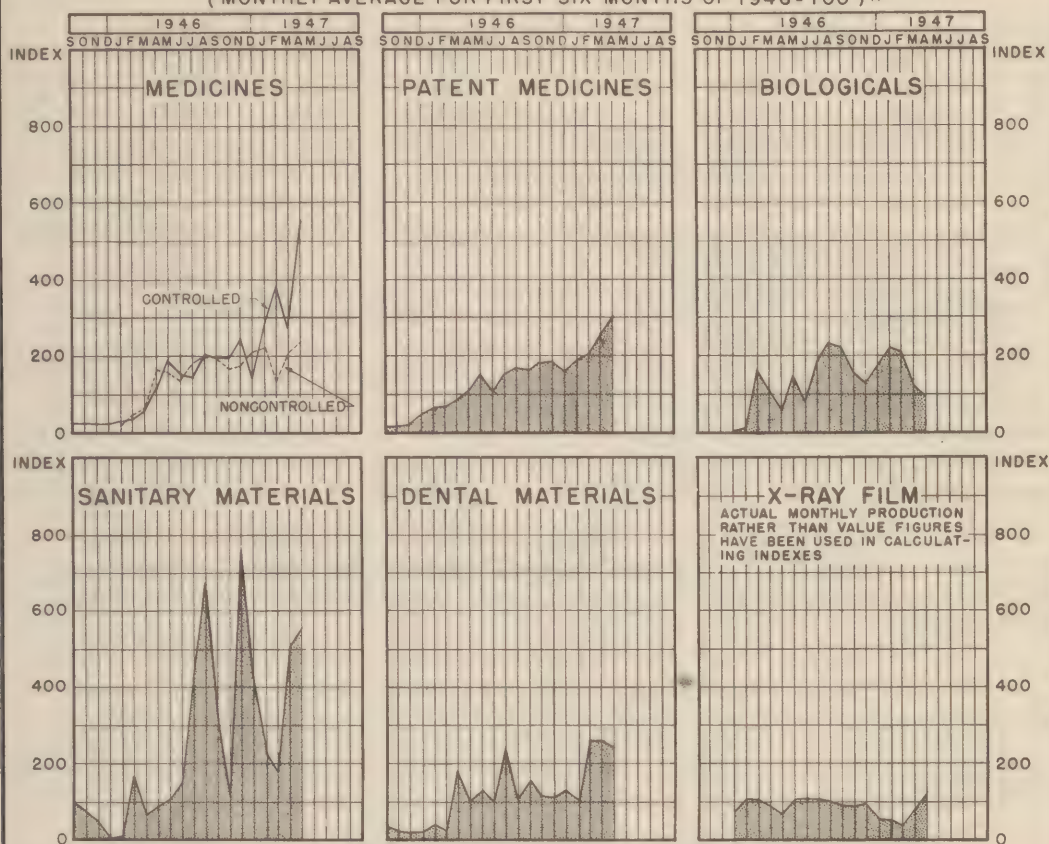
14. Sulfathiazole produced in April amounted to 1,471 kilograms, compared with the 1,437 kilograms of the preceding month.

15. Penicillin produced during April totaled 238,050,000 oxford units, a decrease of approximately 27,000,000 units from the March total. The drop in production was primarily due to the destruction by fire on 7 April of the Kakeda Factory in Fukushima Prefecture, which produced approximately 22,000,000 oxford units in March.

16. With the exception of smallpox, finished vaccines produced in April increased markedly over the previous month. Finished vaccine stocks on hand on 30 April were sufficient to meet emergency needs.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

VALUE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945
(MONTHLY AVERAGE FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1946=100)*



* ACTUAL MONTHLY AVERAGE FIGURES: CONTROLLED MEDICINES ¥11,093,138; NONCONTROLLED MEDICINES ¥37,620,426; PATENT MEDICINES ¥46,230,289; BIOLOGICALS ¥4,929,150; SANITARY MATERIALS ¥990,845; DENTAL MATERIALS ¥1,139,482; X-RAY FILM 15,439 SQUARE METERS.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
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STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS (cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in April</u>		<u>On Hand 30 April</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	0	317,000	755,000	252,070
Typhus	313,340	462,340	0	6,969,073
Triple typhoid	5,688,743	2,893,700	9,303,615	2,724,888
Smallpox (doses)	150,000	2,695,895	18,900,850	1,611,015
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	116,790	0	644,924
Diphtheria toxoid	0	678,940	0	1,033,575

17. The production of DDT dusters and sprayers was begun in April and a total of 19,796 were manufactured during the month. Ten percent DDT dust produced in April decreased approximately 76 percent from 382,424 kilograms in March. The decline was due to the shifting of DDT concentrate to the production of pyrethrum emulsion.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	11,836	6,446
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	2,627	3,440
DDT dusters	each	0	9,946
Sprayer, knapsack-type, 3-gallon	each	0	1,800
Sprayer, pump-type, semiautomatic	each	0	1,050
Sprayer, hand-type, two-quart	each	0	7,000
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	kilogram	298,055	55,117
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	kilogram	84,369	36,288
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (mixed and milled with American DDT concentrate)	gallon	68,733	45,233
Pyrethrum emulsion (diluted)	gallon	0	216,300

18. Production of medical instruments in April totaled 1,149,289 pieces valued at ¥ 7,701,491, an increase of ¥ 683,047 over March.

19. Eighty-five microscopes were manufactured from January through April.

Distribution

20. The responsibility for distribution of the remaining imported medical supplies and equipment was transferred on 15 May from Occupation Forces' supply agencies to the Japanese Government.

At the start of the Occupation the Japanese Government did not have any system by which large quantities of supplies and equipment could be distributed to public health agencies to carry out disease control programs. This problem was particularly acute in the case of imported supplies and equipment where the possibility of diversion to black-market channels existed.

Later the Japanese Government developed procedures through which imported materials are channeled direct to central wholesalers on a commercial basis, eliminating the necessity of forming government distribution agencies. Allocations to prefectures are made by the Ministry of Welfare and the prefectural governors designate local wholesalers and retailers who are authorized to receive and distribute in accordance with instructions of prefectural health officers. The distribution of supplies and equipment produced in Japan is handled through the same channels.

Financing is accomplished by direct payment to the commercial concerns involved from appropriations made by the central and prefectural governments. In most instances prefectures assume the entire cost initially with subsequent reimbursement from the central government in amounts ranging from 30 to 50 percent. Prices are fixed at the national level on basis of actual cost of the materials and other expenses.

21. Five hundred fifty motor vehicles and 320 trailers purchased by the Japanese Government from U. S. Army surplus stocks were distributed to hospitals and public health agencies throughout Japan by the Ministry of Welfare.

22. X-ray, ultra-short-wave therapy, ultraviolet ray and infrared ray therapy apparatus distributed during April totaled 318 compared with 182 in the preceding month.

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS
April

	<u>Public Agencies</u>	<u>Civilian Markets</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
X-ray	22	171	47
Ultra-short-wave	7	43	6
Ultraviolet ray	4	17	2
Infrared ray	<u>2</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	35	283	55

23. Distribution of sanitary materials from the central wholesaler to the prefectural distribution companies in April amounted to ¥ 4,715,542, a decrease of ¥ 1,624,504 from the March total.

24. Controlled medicines purchased by the Japan Medicine Distributing Company during April amounted to ¥ 14,255,489, an increase of ¥ 2,895,657 over the preceding month. Sales of controlled medicines decreased from ¥ 19,982,227 in March to ¥ 15,197,310.

25. Sales of former Japanese Army and Navy medicines in April totaled ¥ 5,820,593, a decrease of ¥ 47,556 from the preceding month. Returned Japanese Army and Navy medical instruments and equipment sold in April decreased from ¥ 31,873 in March to ¥ 28,557.

NARCOTICS

26. Narcotics officials from the Ministry of Welfare held two conferences with the representatives of the narcotics division of each of the 46 prefectures. Representatives of the eastern prefectures of Japan met in Fukushima 6 May and the western delegates met in Nara on 13 May. Reports on narcotics conditions from each prefecture were reviewed and specific instructions were given on modern narcotics investigative methods.

27. Narcotics violators in March numbered 58, of whom 27 were registrants and 31 were nonregistrants. Narcotics thefts during the same month totaled 26. Sentences imposed as a result of convictions ranged from ¥ 150 fine to one year penal servitude, four years' probation and ¥ 1,500 fine.

28. Narcotics seized in recent investigations of illicit dealers showed that repatriates have smuggled medicinal narcotics into the country.

Customs, quarantine and narcotics officials have been instructed by the Japanese Government to take every precaution to stop this activity and the Ministry of Justice has advised all procurators to demand severe penalties in cases involving narcotics smugglers.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Relief

29. Relief payments in April totaled ¥ 197,818,652, a decrease from ¥ 201,012,453 for the previous month. Aid in kind decreased approximately 30 percent from the March total to ¥ 36,642,044. Persons receiving assistance in April decreased to 2,763,041, of whom 112,769 were in institutions.

30. On 1 April there were 8,018 schools in Japan serving lunches

to 5,486,618 children. Two to six lunches were served weekly depending upon the facilities and food supply of the schools. The food is supplied from former Japanese Army and Navy supplies, donations through Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia, part of the 6,100 tons of relief food which was purchased from the United States, and local resources.

The cost of the school lunches ranges from 32 sen to ¥ 1.20 depending upon the type and amount of food served. Children in families receiving public assistance are able to participate through increases in public assistance grants.

The necessity for providing school lunches to children was made evident when surveys showed that the loss in average height of primary school students from 1937 to 1946 was five centimeters and the loss in average weight was three kilograms.

SOCIAL SECURITY

31. All prefectural insurance officers met in Tokyo 21-22 May to receive orientation on establishing workers' accident compensation insurance. Subjects discussed were coordination with the Labor Standards Law, occupational and nonoccupational determination, employee participation in the general policies and employers' responsibility.

32. Japanese social-insurance laws are applicable to foreign interests who might establish operations in Japan and employ Japanese nationals.

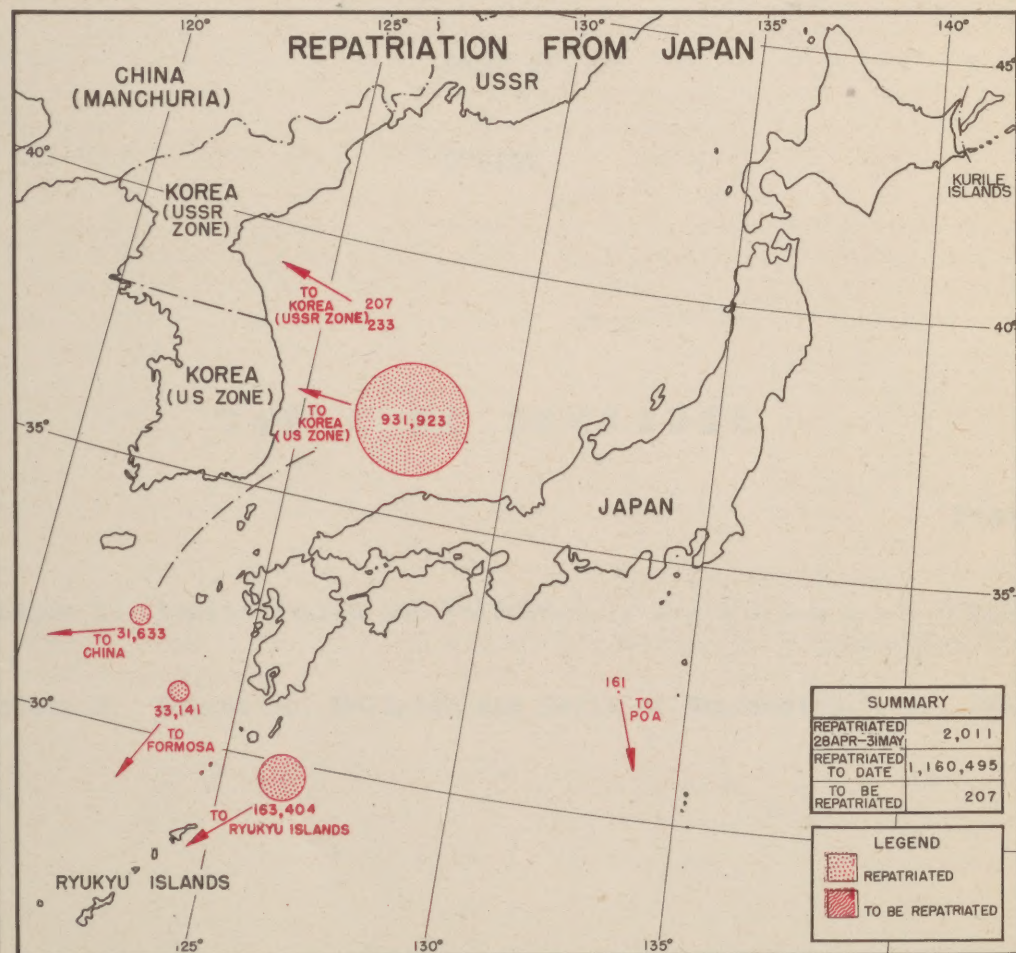
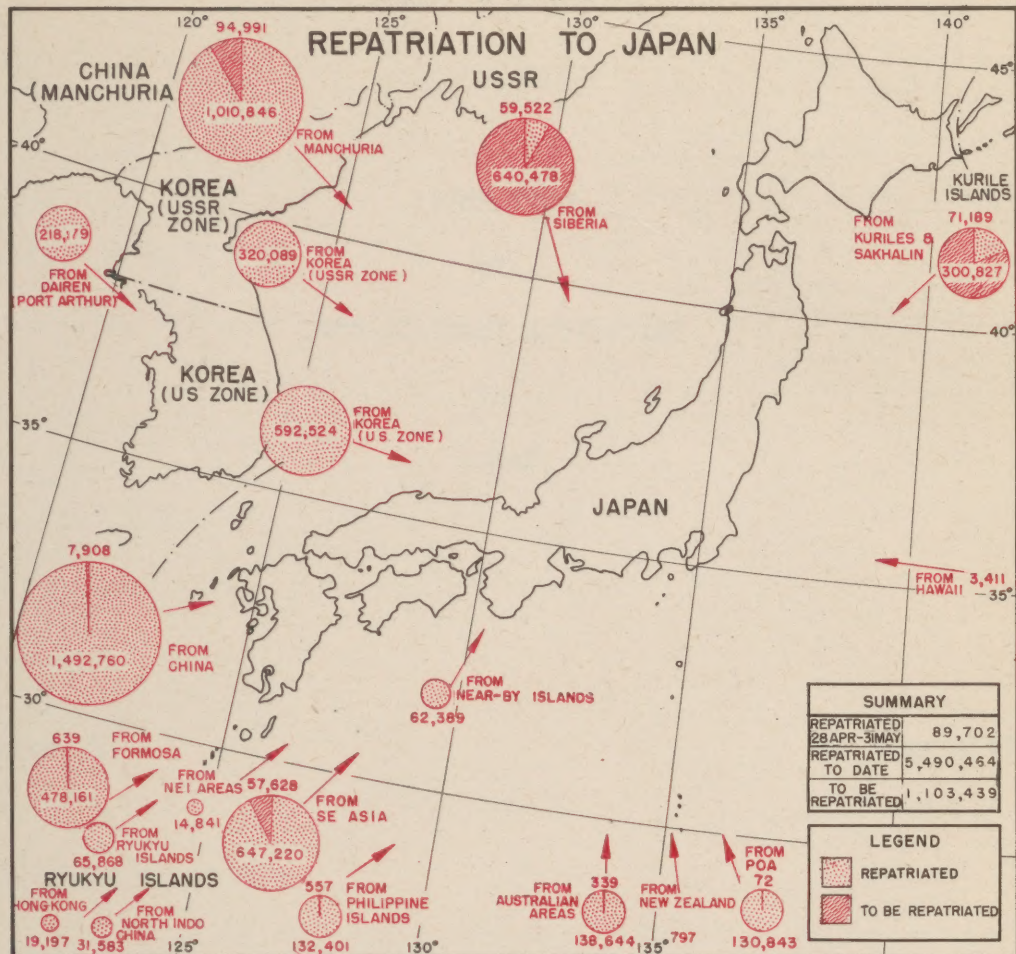
33. The Ministry of Welfare is responsible for the direct supervision of the sections of the prefectural governments administering the social-insurance program and controls the appointment of the heads of such sections.

REPATRIATION

34. Japanese repatriated from 28 April to 31 May numbered 89,702, of whom 69,743 were from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 12,120 from Southeast Asia areas, 3,636 from the Netherlands East Indies and 4,203 from South Korea, Ryukyus, Formosa and Pacific Ocean areas, China and Manchuria. Persons evacuated from Japan during this period numbered 2,011.

REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 31 MAY 1947



SOURCE: SCAP.
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